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Imperial Institute, London

SECOND EDITION.

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THE  
IMPERIAL INSTITUTE  
OF  
THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES, AND INDIA

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*Founded and Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1887, as the  
National Memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee*

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Patron,  
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS

President,  
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.



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IMPERIAL INSTITUTE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

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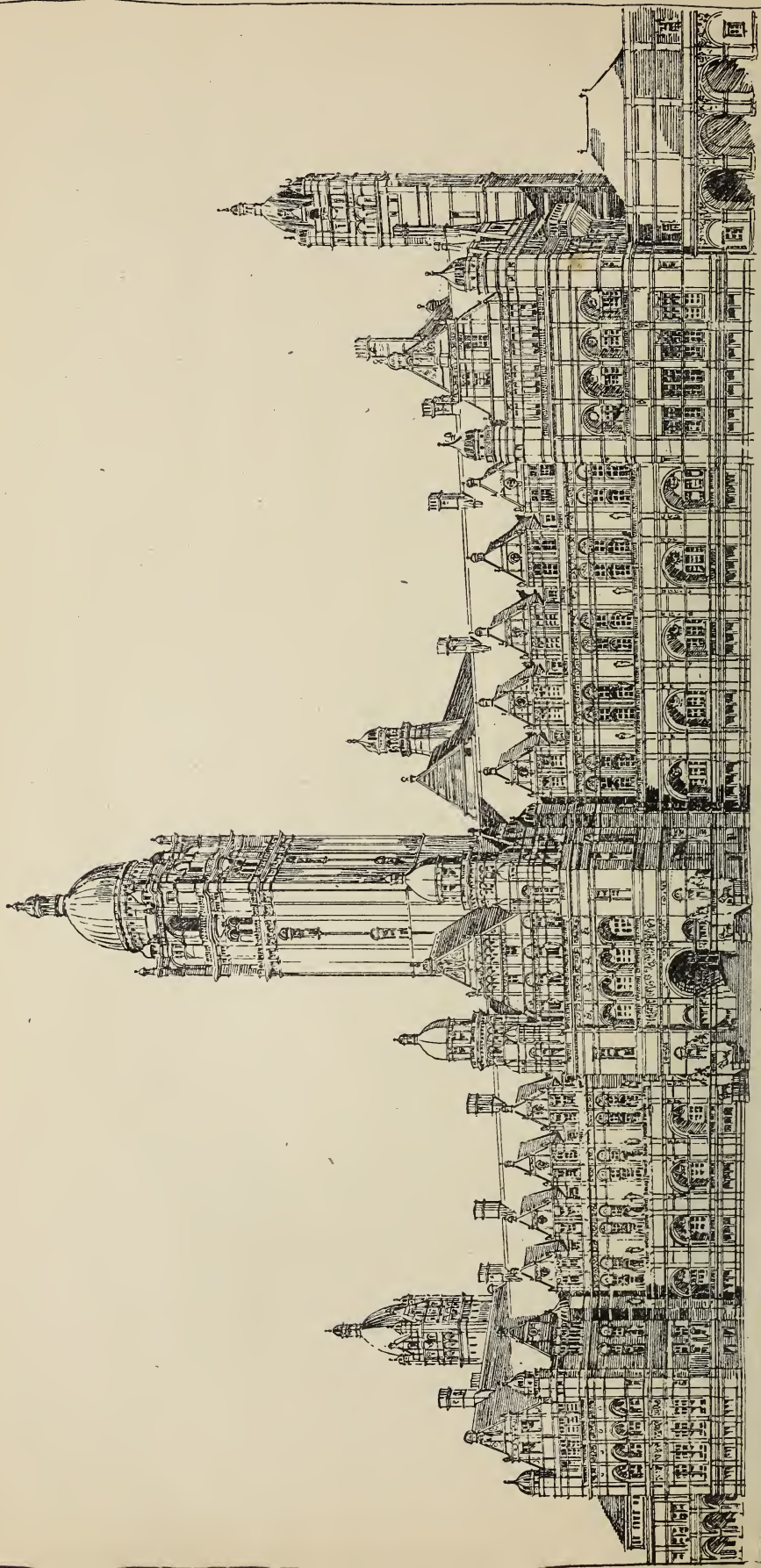
1893.

*[Issued under the authority of the Executive Council.]*





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# THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

OF

## THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES, AND INDIA.

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FOUNDED AND INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1887, AS  
THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE.

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# THE GOVERNING BODY.

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## President.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

---

## Governors.

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### *(Governors nominated by the Sovereign.)*

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF FIFE, K.T.  
The Most Noble the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY K.G., D.C.L., LL.D.  
The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.  
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The LORD ROTHSCHILD.  
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The LORD THRING, K.C.B.  
The LORD IVEAGH.  
The Rt. Hon. LORD PLAYFAIR, K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D.  
The Rt. Hon. SIR HENRY JAMES, Q.C., M.P.  
SIR JOHN STRACHEY, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.  
Major-Gen. SIR OWEN TUDOR BURNE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

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 The LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.  
 The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
 The CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.  
 The LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.  
 The LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH.  
 The LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.  
 The GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

*(Governors appointed to represent the Colonies.)*

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*Punjab*—BADEN H. BADEN-POWELL, Esq., C.I.E. (late Bengal Civil Service).

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*South Wales*—SIR HENRY HUSSEY VIVIAN, Bart., M.P.

*South-East Scotland*—The Most Noble the MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN, K.T., LL.D.

*South-West Scotland*—SIR JOHN MUIR, of Deanstone, Bart.

*North Scotland*—The Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT STORMONT.

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*Elected by the Chairmen of certain Chambers of Commerce*—JAMES MUSGRAVE, Esq., J.P., and MICHAEL MURPHY, Esq., J.P.

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*The London Chamber of Commerce*—SIR ALBERT KAYE ROLLIT, LL.D., M.P. (Chairman).

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*The Central Chamber of Agriculture*—THE CHAIRMAN (*ex-officio*).

*The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland*—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G. (President).

*The Royal Society*—PROFESSOR AYRTON, F.R.S. (to hold office so long as he remains a Fellow of the Royal Society).

*The Royal Society of Edinburgh*—THE PRESIDENT (now SIR DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.) (*ex-officio*).

*The Royal Irish Academy*—DR. JOHN KELLS INGRAM (The President).

*The Royal Dublin Society*—THE PRESIDENT (who is also Chairman of the Council) [now the VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT, K.P.] (*ex-officio*).

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- The Institution of Civil Engineers*—THE PRESIDENT (now HARRISON HAYTER, Esq., 25, Great George Street, Westminster, London, S.W.) (*ex-officio*).
- The Institution of Mechanical Engineers*—THE PRESIDENT [now Dr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, F.R.S.] (*ex-officio*).
- The Iron and Steel Institute*—SIR JAMES KITSON, Bart. (Past President).
- The Chemical Society of London*—PROFESSOR H. E. ARMSTRONG, F.R.S.
- The Society of Chemical Industry*—E. RIDER COOK, Esq.
- The Institution of Electrical Engineers*—THE PRESIDENT (now WILLIAM H. PREECE, Esq., F.R.S.).
- The City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of Technical Education*—JOHN WATNEY, Esq. (*the Honorary Secretary*).
- The Royal United Service Institution*—ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE WILLES, G.C.B. (Chairman of Council).
- The Royal Academy of Arts*—SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, Bart., P.R.A.
- The Royal Geographical Society*—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR MOUNTSTUART E. GRANT DUFF, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.S.
- The Royal Statistical Society*—THE PRESIDENT (*ex-officio*).
- The Royal Institute of British Architects*—THE PRESIDENT (*ex-officio*).
- The Mining Association of Great Britain*—ARTHUR MARSHALL CHAMBERS, Esq. (President).
- The Trades Union Congress of Great Britain*—EDWARD HARFORD, Esq.
- The National Miners' Union of Great Britain*—JOHN WILSON, Esq., M.P. (Secretary).

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TRUSTEES OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

THE DUKE OF FIFE, K.T.  
 THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G.  
 THE LORD HERSCHELL.



## THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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LORD HERSCHELL (The LORD CHANCELLOR), CHAIRMAN (*ex-officio*).

*SIR LOWTHIAN BELL.	LORD KNUTSFORD.
SIR OWEN TUDOR BURNE.	SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON.
MR. T. BURT, M.P.	The MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN.
LORD CARRINGTON.	*SIR CHARLES MILLS.
ALDERMAN CONNOR.	*MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.
MR. W. CROOKES.	LORD PLAYFAIR OF ST. ANDREWS.
MR. C. WASHINGTON EVES.	The EARL OF ROSEBERY.
The DUKE OF FIFE.	SIR SAUL SAMUEL.
Rt. Hon. H. H. FOWLER.	The EARL OF SANDWICH.
MR. A. W. GADESSEN.	*SIR LINTORN SIMMONS.
SIR JAMES GARRICK.	SIR JOHN STRACHEY.
*MR. ANGUS HOLDEN.	LORD THRING.
MR. JOHN HOLLAMS.	SIR CHARLES TUPPER.
LORD IVEAGH.	SIR RICHARD WEBSTER.
SIR HENRY JAMES.	*SIR ALEXANDER WILSON.

\* Nominated by His Royal Highness the President.

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### Assistant Secretary and General Sub-Director.

SIR J. R. SOMERS VINE, F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

### Chief Clerk.

MR. CLAUDE JOHNSON.

### Accountant.

MR. G. F. DICKIE.

### Honorary Solicitor.

MR. JOHN HOLLAMS (of Messrs. Hollams, Sons & Coward).

### Honorary Surveyor.

MR. ROBERT VIGERS (of Messrs. Vigers & Co., 4, Fredericks Place, Old Jewry).

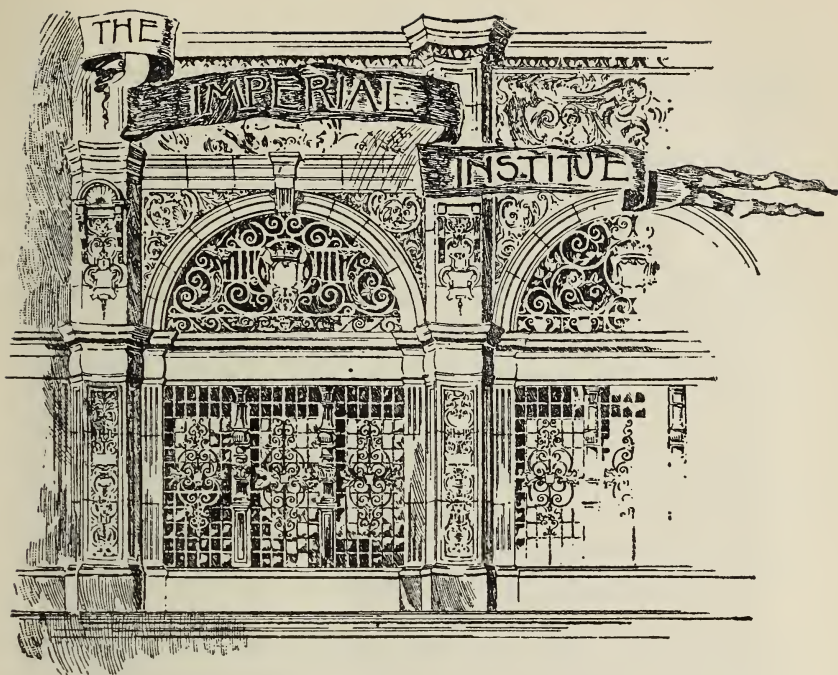
### Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,  
and

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Lothbury, E.C.

### Auditors.

MESSRS. LOVELOCK, H. S. WHIFFIN & DICKINSON, 19, Coleman Street, E.C.



ORNAMENTAL SCREENS IN THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE INSTITUTE.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND THE COURSE OF ITS ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT FROM 1887 TO 1893.

THE great interest excited throughout the British Empire by the display at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, which illustrated the vast wealth in natural products, and the commercial, industrial, artistic and educational achievements of our various Colonies and of India, led His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to suggest that a permanent Institution, designed to afford a thorough and living representation of the progress made in the development of their resources, and elaborated upon a scale commensurate with the importance of their relations to the prosperity of the Empire, might constitute a fitting National Memorial commemorative of the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Majesty, an epoch within which some of our

most important and thriving Colonies passed from insignificance and even comparative barbarism to exalted positions in the commercial and civilized world.

This valuable suggestion became the germ of the proposal to establish an Imperial Institute, designed not only to illustrate the industrial and commercial resources of the Colonies and India, and to diffuse a knowledge of their present condition and continued progress throughout the United Kingdom, but also to afford to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects opportunities of becoming acquainted with the development, during the Queen's reign, and with the further extension from time to time, of the resources, natural, industrial, and commercial, of the United Kingdom itself, and, by actively promoting technical and higher commercial education, to advance the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country.

With these objects in view the Prince of Wales, on the 13th of September, 1886, addressed a letter to the then Lord Mayor, the late Sir John Staples, K.C.M.G., of which the following are extracts :—

“My attention has been frequently called to the general anxiety that is felt to commemorate in some special manner the approaching Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

It appears to me that no more suitable memorial could be suggested than an Institute which should represent the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of the Empire.

Such an Institution would, it seems to me, be singularly appropriate to the occasion, for it would illustrate the progress already made during Her Majesty's reign in the Colonial and Indian Dominions, while it would record year by year the development of the Empire in the Arts of Civilization.

It would thus be deeply interesting to Her Majesty's subjects, both within and beyond these Islands, and would tend to stimulate Emigration to those British territories where it is required, to expand the trade between the different British Communities, and to draw closer the bonds which unite the Empire.

It would be at once a Museum, an Exhibition, and the proper locality for the discussion of Colonial and Indian subjects.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have much satisfaction in addressing this letter to your Lordship as Chief Magistrate of the Capital of the Empire, and invite your co-operation in the formation of this Imperial Institute as the Memorial of Her Majesty's Jubilee by Her subjects.

Should your Lordship concur in this proposal, and be willing to open a fund at the Mansion House, I would suggest that the contributions received be vested in a body of Trustees, and I would further suggest that the Institution should be under the permanent Presidency of the Heir Apparent to the Throne.”

To this communication the Lord Mayor replied in the following terms :—

“ I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Royal Highness's letter of the 13th inst., and in reply, to express the great pleasure it will afford me to give the heartiest co-operation and aid in the formation of the proposed Imperial Institute as the Memorial of Her Majesty's Jubilee by Her subjects.

Your Royal Highness truly states that general anxiety is felt to commemorate in some special manner the approaching Jubilee of Her Majesty's Reign. There will, I am sure, be an universal desire to give expression, in a suitable and, if possible, adequate way to the deep attachment, veneration, and loyalty which the Queen's subjects in all parts of Her vast dominions entertain for a Sovereign, whose long and illustrious reign has been productive, under Providence, of many blessings to Her people, and been rendered memorable by the striking progress in civilization and prosperity developed throughout the Empire.

Difficult as it may be to signalise in a commensurate way the feelings which are thus naturally emphasised at the approach of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's Reign, I am convinced that the proposal which your Royal Highness indicates, and which has the support of your influence, will be considered singularly appropriate.

It will, therefore, give me much satisfaction to open a Fund at the Mansion House for the receipt of contributions, as suggested by Your Royal Highness.”

The next step taken by the Prince of Wales was to appoint a Committee of Organisation, which included the under-mentioned noblemen and gentlemen :—Lord Herschell (Chairman), the late Earl of Carnarvon, Lords Revelstoke, Rothschild, and Knutsford, Sir Lyon Playfair, Sir Henry James, Mr. Goschen, Mr. H. H. Fowler, Mr. Ritchie, Sir Frederick Leighton, the late Sir Ashley Eden, Sir Owen Burne, Sir Frederick Abel, the Lord Mayor, the Governor of the Bank of England, the President of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Henry Broadhurst, and Mr. Neville Lubbock. A small working staff was also formed, and Sir Frederick Abel and Sir Somers Vine were appointed by the Prince of Wales as Organising Secretary and Assistant-Secretary respectively.

The first duty of the Organising Committee was to frame the scheme for an Imperial Institute, and a Report was prepared and published by that Body, on the 20th December, 1886, setting forth the outline of a proposal for harmoniously combining, with a view to the attainment of objects of practical and enduring utility, a representation of the Colonies and India, on the one hand, and of the United Kingdom on the other.

The issue of this Report was immediately followed by active measures for the collection of subscriptions throughout the



Empire for the establishment and maintenance of the Imperial Institute, whereby, before the end of the year 1887, promises of contributions amounting to nearly £350,000 had been secured. At the beginning of 1893 the donations received gave a total of £400,352; those promised, but not transmitted, amounted to £12,500, thus bringing the full value of the Subscription List to about £413,000.

The following is a statement of the amounts contributed by the United Kingdom, the Indian Empire, and the Colonies :—

	Official Donations.		Private Donations.		Total.	
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
United Kingdom ... ..	...	...	236,862	0	236,862	0
India... ..	...	...	101,550	0	101,550	0
Dominion of Canada ... ..	20,000	0	87	0	20,087	0
Colonies or Settlements of—						
Victoria ... ..	5,922	0	5,397	0	11,319	0
Straits Settlements ... ..	5,000	0	3,581	0	8,581	0
New South Wales ... ..	5,915	0	...	...	5,915	0
New Zealand ... ..	...	...	2,853	0	2,853	0
South Australia ... ..	1,845	0	368	0	2,213	0
Queensland ... ..	2,029	0	68	0	2,097	0
Western Australia ... ..	2,000	0	...	...	2,000	0
British Guiana... ..	1,000	0	204	0	1,204	0
Bermuda ... ..	1,000	0	...	...	1,000	0
Jamaica ... ..	1,000	0	25	0	1,025	0
Tasmania ... ..	1,000	0	...	...	1,000	0
Trinidad ... ..	1,000	0	...	...	1,000	0
British Honduras ... ..	746	0	...	...	746	0
Ceylon ... ..	...	...	648	0	648	0
Cape Colony ... ..	...	...	535	0	535	0
Lagos ... ..	500	0	...	...	500	0
Gibraltar ... ..	200	0	100	0	300	0
Falkland Islands ... ..	...	...	255	0	255	0
Bahamas ... ..	150	0	70	0	220	0
Barbados ... ..	...	...	137	0	137	0
Natal ... ..	...	...	112	0	112	0
Gold Coast ... ..	...	...	108	0	108	0
Cyprus ... ..	...	...	100	0	100	0
Labuan... ..	...	...	75	0	75	0
Fiji ... ..	...	...	46	0	46	0
Leeward Islands ... ..	...	...	33	0	33	0
St. Lucia ... ..	...	...	22	0	22	0
Ascension ... ..	...	...	1	10	1	10

The private subscribers include fifty-eight Foundation Donors of £500 and upwards, and nearly five hundred contributors of not less than £50 each. The subscription lists sent in from different parts of the country comprised individual donations varying from ten thousand pounds to one penny. The total

number of subscribers, belonging as they did to every class of the Queen's subjects, amounts to several millions. ✕

The particulars here given do not include the financial arrangements made or being made by several of the Colonies for establishing the collections to be displayed, and providing for their guardianship and annual maintenance. The following is an outline of the special arrangements now in operation :—

*Collections of products have already been prepared and transmitted* by the Governments of India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and Mauritius ; the Canadian provinces : of Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, and Manitoba ; Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, West Coast of Africa, Zanzibar, Cape Colony, Natal, Hong-Kong, and Malta.

*Collections of products are in course of preparation and transmission* by the Governments of New South Wales, South Australia, West Australia, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bahamas, Bermuda, Malta, the Canadian province of New Brunswick and the North West Territories, and the Falkland Islands.

*Cases and Fittings for their respective sections* have been provided by the Governments of India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, and Mauritius ; the Canadian provinces of Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, and Manitoba ; British Guiana, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Guinea, South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Cape Colony, and Natal. Those for Jamaica and the Canadian province of New Brunswick have been provided by the munificence of their representatives on the Governing Body of the Institute.

*Curators and Officers in charge of Collections* have been appointed by the Governments of India, Ceylon, the Canadian provinces, New South Wales, Victoria, Cape Colony, and Jamaica.

*Conference Rooms have been furnished and fitted* for British America (Canada) by the Governments of the Canadian provinces ; for British Australasia by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ; for British Africa

by the Governments of the Cape Colony and Natal ; for the Eastern Crown Colonies by the Governments of the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Gambia, Gibraltar, Malta, Ceylon, and the British North Borneo Company in respect of Labuan ; and for the Western Crown Colonies by the Governments of Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbados, British Honduras, Granada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Bahamas, and the Falkland Islands.

A Permanent Endowment Fund has been, by the powers contained in the charter of incorporation, appropriated from the public subscriptions, and is vested in three trustees (the Duke of Fife, the Earl of Rosebery, and Lord Herschell). It originally stood at £141,520, and produced an annual income of £4,000; but of this sum £26,000 has, by decision of the Executive Council, been applied to the erection of the North Gallery, the upper floor of which is permanently leased to Her Majesty's Government at a rental equivalent to three per centum on the sum thus expended.

On the 12th January, 1887, the Prince of Wales presided, at St. James's Palace, over an assembly which included representatives of county, municipal, and other local authorities of the United Kingdom ; the presidents, secretaries, and other officers of the most prominent scientific, commercial, artistic, and technical institutions and associations of the country, and the leading home-representatives of the Colonies and India. At this meeting resolutions approving of the proposals set forth in the Report of the Organising Committee were unanimously adopted. A very numerous public meeting was held at the Mansion House on the same day, when resolutions were passed similar to those adopted at the meeting at St. James's Palace.

In the early part of 1887, the objects of the Institute were publicly disseminated by the extensive distribution, throughout the Empire, of brief summaries of the main objects of the Institute, and also of an address delivered at the Royal Institution, on April 22nd, 1887, by Sir Frederick Abel, before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and a numerous audience, on "The Work of the Imperial Institute."

The foundation-stone of the Institute was laid by Her Majesty the Queen, on the 4th of July, 1887, in the presence of



a brilliant assembly of more than 10,000 specially-invited spectators. This "foundation," or "corner-stone"—as our Transatlantic brethren prefer to name it—is a huge block of granite from Cape Colony, and stands on a pedestal of Indian bricks, which in their turn cover a specially-prepared cavity containing current coins of the realm and a number of documents of a public character. The ceremony was attended by every auspicious omen, and in the interest it excited it was second only to that memorable ceremonial on Jubilee day, which closely preceded it.

The main entrance to the temporary building where the ceremony took place had served as the principal ingress to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in Exhibition Road. A variegated awning had been erected over the pavement from the door of the vestibule to the roadway. On crossing the threshold of this entrance, the visitors passed through what may fitly be described as a garden of exotics. A grove of tall and spreading palms had been transplanted into the broad area of the vestibule, where was displayed a great trophy of Indian and Colonial flags, surmounted by the Union Jack, the folds of which reached from the ceiling. In the centre of this vestibule stood the copy of Boehm's equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, which had been the first object to attract the attention of the multitudes who had visited the Exhibitions from 1883 to 1886, and which was a fitting reminder, had such been needed, of the moving spirit in the foundation of the Imperial Institute. Retiring rooms of Oriental character had been erected on the right-hand side of the main entrance, for the accommodation of the Queen and the other royal personages. From the vestibule the visitors passed down a corridor leading by a winding route to the gigantic pavilion which accommodated nearly eleven thousand persons, without inconvenience of any kind. In shape, an oblong with semicircular ends, it presented somewhat of the appearance of a huge amphitheatre, with an arena nearly 200 feet in length, and more than 60 in width. Thirty tiers of seats rose from the arena, and these, with the floor and dais, were clothed in scarlet cloth. The dais, which stood almost in the centre of the arena, had a canopy covered

externally with scarlet silk; it was surmounted by a crown upon a cushion, and had the Royal Arms and monogram in front. It rested upon columns draped in white and scarlet, several of which were surrounded at the base with groups of flowers, concealing large blocks of ice designed to keep the temperature of the daïs cool. The orchestra rose from behind the daïs, and in front were several blocks of seats arranged in a curve so as all to face the daïs, and reserved for some of the more distinguished among the spectators, including the members of the two Houses of Parliament. On the left of the daïs were the seats of the members of the Organising Committee of the Imperial Institute, and on the right those of the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 (the donors of the site). As the clock struck ten, the doors were opened and a continuous stream of visitors arrived, until, without the occurrence of any confusion, the vast pavilion was compactly filled.

The scene then presented was rendered the more imposing to visitors in that it was possible to see over the whole of the pavilion from every point of view. The band of the Grenadier Guards, stationed on the upper tiers of the blocks of seats in front of the daïs, performed a selection of music during the assemblage of the visitors, under the direction of Lieutenant Dan Godfrey. The Indian Princes who attended the ceremony included the Rao of Kutch, Kumar Shri Kalooba (brother of the Rao), the Maharaja and Maharani of Kuch Behar, the Thakur Sahib of Morvi, the Thakur Sahib of Limri, the Thakur Sahib of Gondal, K.C.I.E., the Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S.I., Kunwar Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, C.I.E., of Kapurthalla, and Kanwarani Harnam Singh, the Nawab Amir-i-Akbar Asman Jah Bahadur, Prime Minister to the Nizam, the Nawab Zaffer Jung Shums-ud-Dowlah, the Shums-ul-Moolk of Hyderabad, Sirdar Diler-ul-Moolk, C.I.E. The native officers of the Indian cavalry were on duty at the pavilion entrances, the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms were stationed near the daïs, and the Yeomen of the Guard were posted at the main entrance in the Exhibition Road.

X The daïs was soon tenanted by Royal personages, among the first to arrive being the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess Christian, the King of Denmark, and the Crown Prince

and Princess of Portugal. Just after twelve o'clock there was a general movement of expectation in the pavilion, as the arrival of the Queen became known, and the entrance of Her Majesty was awaited with the keenest interest. As the procession entered the pavilion there was a flourish of trumpets, and the orchestra played a processional march under the direction of Sir Arthur Sullivan, while her Majesty and the Royal Family were taking their places on the dais. The National Anthem was then sung by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society and the pupils of the Royal College of Music, whereupon the Prince of Wales read to Her Majesty the following address on the part of the Organising Committee of the Imperial Institute :—

“ May it please your Majesty—We, the President of the Imperial Institute and the Organising Committee appointed to advise upon the form and constitution of that memorial of the 50th anniversary of your Majesty's Accession to the Throne, approach your Majesty with the expression of our heartfelt affection and loyalty.

It has been our desire, in pursuance of the ideas which gave birth to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, to combine in some harmonious form a broader and more enduring representation of your Majesty's Colonies and India as well as of the United Kingdom, and our confident hope is that this Institute may hereafter not only exhibit the material resources of the Empire, but may be an emblem of that Imperial unity of purpose and action which we believe has gathered strength and reality with every year of your Majesty's reign.

We would also express our hope that this Institution may promote the commercial and industrial prosperity of all parts of your Majesty's dominions, and that the scientific and technical education which the requirements of modern industry render necessary may, through its means, receive fresh development.

In praying your Majesty to associate yourself with this work, we trust that we shall not err if we venture to remind your Majesty of yet one more consideration which may enhance your Majesty's personal interest in this undertaking, even if we refer to a never-forgotten sorrow.

More than 36 years ago, under the counsel and wise guidance of your Majesty's illustrious and lamented Consort, my beloved father, the Exhibition of 1851 gave a vast impulse to commercial activity, and set an example which has been often followed in the countries both of the old and of the new worlds. The creation of an Imperial Institute would seem to be a fitting development and completion of the work thus wisely and usefully initiated.

The financial success of that great and bold enterprise has enabled your Majesty's Commissioners to grant this site for the purposes of this Institute, and thus to render the entire fund contributed by your Majesty's subjects directly available for its erection and maintenance.

In this tribute of love and loyalty every class and race, every colony and country that owns your Majesty's beneficent sway will take part, and in it they will see a record of those 50 years of public progress and prosperity which will make your Majesty's reign famous in English history.

It is our earnest hope that the building, of which your Majesty to-day lays the foundation-stone, will tell to many generations yet to come the story of the long and happy reign of our gracious Sovereign.”

Her Majesty then read the following reply, which was handed to her by the Secretary of State for the Home Department :—

“ It is with infinite satisfaction that I receive the address in which you give expression to your loyal attachment to my throne and person, and develop the views that have led to the creation of the Imperial Institute.

I concur with you in thinking that the counsels and exertions of my beloved husband initiated a movement which gave increased vigour to commercial activity, and produced marked and lasting improvements in industrial efforts.



One indirect result of that movement has been to bring more before the minds of men the vast and varied resources of the Empire over which Providence has willed that I should reign during 50 prosperous years.

I believe and hope that the Imperial Institute will play a useful part in combining those resources for the common advantage of all my subjects, and in conducting towards the welding of the Colonies, India, and the Mother Country into one harmonious and united community.

In laying the foundation-stone of the building devoted to your labours, I heartily wish you God speed in your undertaking."

At the conclusion of Her Majesty's reply an Ode, written for the occasion by Mr. Lewis Morris, and set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, was performed under the conductorship of the latter by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, and a full orchestra, assisted by the pupils of the Royal College of Music.

At the conclusion of the Ode, Her Majesty advanced to the spot where the stone was to be laid, and the Prince of Wales handed to her a statement of the origin of the Institute, together with a collection of the coins of the year. These, with the assistance of the Prince, Her Majesty deposited beneath the stone. His Royal Highness then handed the silver trowel and ivory gavel to the Queen, who proceeded to lay the foundation-stone.

Prayer having been offered, the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 presented an address of congratulation to the Queen, on the attainment of the Jubilee of Her reign. The proceedings concluded with a benediction, pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Queen left the pavilion on the arm of the Prince of Wales, "Rule Britannia" being played and sung as Her Majesty was conducted to her carriage, amid the cheers of the audience.

From first to last the pageant formed a gorgeous and a memorable picture. As the eye roved from end to end of that great amphitheatre, and fell upon the many tiers of spectators, the mind unconsciously reverted to the Jubilee thanksgiving in Westminster Abbey; the ceremonial of the day was felt, by all who witnessed it, to be a happy sequel and a fitting complement to that historic scene. But it was more than this; it was a contrast also. In the one case the prevailing sentiment was one of retrospection, in the other it was one of hopeful anticipation; and so the scene, although brilliant, and in itself imposing, was fraught with an interest far deeper and more abiding than any that pertains to mere spectacular magnificence, symbolic as it was of the fact that the triumphs of peace have contributed far more than those of war to the greatness of the British Empire.

On the 12th May, 1888, Her Majesty granted a Charter of Incorporation to the "Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, and the Isles of the British Seas," which provided that, before the expiration of three years from the date of the Charter, the Organising Committee should prepare a form of constitution for the Institute, providing, amongst other things, for such a Governing Body as, in their opinion, would best represent Her Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, and the commercial and industrial interests of the Empire.

Lord Herschell, Chairman of the Governing Body, when visiting India in the autumn of 1888, gave explanations of the objects of the Imperial Institute to members of the Government of India and of Provincial Governments and Associations, and conferred with them on the subjects of supply to the Institute of collections illustrating the natural and industrial resources of different parts of India, and of arrangements for the regular transmission of reliable intelligence of commercial interest. The Government of India has since taken active measures for securing the preparation and future maintenance of very complete collections of the natural products of India, and the regular transmission of information regarding the extent and cost of available supplies, and on other matters of commercial and industrial importance. The Trustees of the National Museum of Calcutta have been charged by the Government of India with the work of preparing the collections, in communication with the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Towards the close of 1888, the Assistant Secretary, Sir Somers Vine, was despatched on a mission to the principal Colonies, upon the duties of which he was engaged during the greater part of 1889 and 1890, having visited in those years India and the Straits Settlements, the several Australasian Colonies, the various Provinces of Canada, and most of the West Indian and African Colonies. The authorities and commercial bodies in the Colonies were thereby made acquainted with the objects of the Imperial Institute; the interest thus aroused therein was demonstrated by the promises of practical co-operation which were received on all sides. A reference to page 17 will denote those Colonies which are already acting up to

those promises by entering upon the work of preparation and transmission of collections.

A special Committee, consisting of Lord Herschell, Lord Thring, Sir Henry James, Sir Frederick Abel and Mr. Hollams, was occupied in 1889 and 1890 with the drafting of a form of constitution, which was adopted by the Organising Committee at a meeting held at Marlborough House, under the presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the 5th March, and was approved by Royal Warrant on the 21st April, 1891 ; it deals comprehensively with the mode of election of the Governing Body, the appointment of Committees, the procedure at meetings, and the various points likely to arise thereon.

In accordance with the provisions embodied in the constitution, the several Colonial authorities and the Indian Government were requested, in 1890, to nominate their representatives to serve upon the Governing Body. The County Councils and leading Municipalities comprised within the several electoral districts, into which the United Kingdom has been divided for the purposes of the Imperial Institute, were invited in 1891 by the Prince of Wales to meet and to appoint their representatives ; and the various institutions and societies entitled to be represented upon the Governing Body were also called upon to forward the names of their representatives. The composition of the Governing Body and the particulars of the nominating authorities will be found at pages 7 to 11.

Regulations were also prescribed by the Special Committee and embodied in the constitution, with respect to the election, subscriptions and privileges of Fellows of the Institute.\* (See page 51.)

The concluding meeting of the Organising Committee and the first meeting of the new Governing Body were held under the presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at Marlborough House, on the 23rd of July, 1891.

The first Meeting of the Executive Council was held on the 29th July, 1891, in the Council Chamber of the Imperial Institute Buildings, under the presidency of Lord Herschell, Chairman of the Governing Body.

The first Annual Meeting of the Governors and Fellows of the Institute, under the provisions of the Charter and Constitu-

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\* *The latter have been recently added to (see p. 55).*



tion, took place in the Executive Council Chamber at the Institute, on Saturday, November 26th, 1892, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President, being in the Chair. The number of Fellowships at that time was reported as follows :—

Honorary Life Fellows	.. .. .	2
Foundation Life Fellows (Subscribers of not less than £500)	.. .. .	57
Chartered Life Fellows	.. .. .	37
Life Fellows (Subscribers of not less than £50)	.. .. .	462
Compounding Ordinary Fellows	.. .. .	316
Annually Subscribing Ordinary Fellows	.. .. .	3243
		<hr/>
		4117*

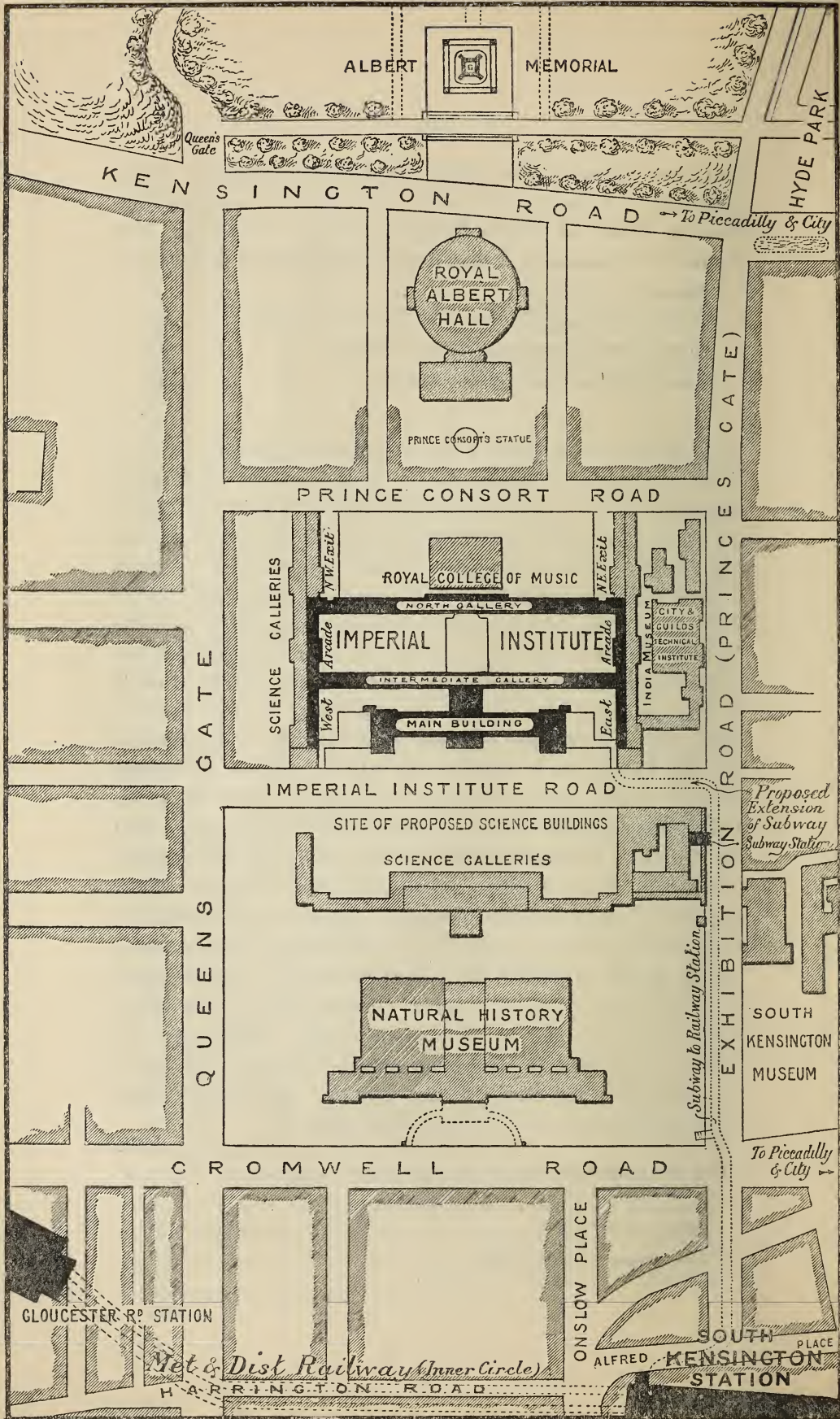
In 1887 it was suggested that a school of Modern Oriental Studies should be organised as a branch of the Institute, in imitation of the very efficient establishments of this kind which are carried on, with Government resources, in France, Germany, and Austria. The promulgation of this proposal led to negotiations with the authorities of University College and King's College, London, which resulted in their co-operation with the Institute in the establishment of the School. A Special Committee having been appointed to decide upon a system of work, it was arranged that classes for instruction in the Oriental languages required by students qualifying for examinations for the Indian Civil Service, should be held at University College, while modern Oriental languages, other than the Indian languages, should be taught at King's College, and that the Imperial Institute should undertake the general administrative and financial work. The School was officially opened in January, 1890, when an inaugural address was delivered by Professor Max Müller at the Royal Institution, in the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The daughters of the late Colonel W. J. Ouseley (Bengal Army) have established and endowed, in his memory, three scholarships, in Arabic and Persian, in connection with the School, each one of the value of not less than £50 per annum. Other endowments in connection with the School are contemplated.

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\* On the 31st of March, 1893, the numbers were as follows :—

Honorary Life Fellows	.. .. .	4
Foundation Life Fellows (£500 and upwards)	.. .. .	58
Chartered Life Fellows	.. .. .	38
Life Fellows (£50 and upwards)	.. .. .	464
Compounding Ordinary Fellows	.. .. .	537
Annually Subscribing Ordinary Fellows	.. .. .	5173
		<hr/>





ALBERT

MEMORIAL

HYDE PARK

KENSINGTON ROAD → To Piccadilly & City



PRINCE CONSORT'S STATUE

PRINCE CONSORT ROAD

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

NORTH GALLERY

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

INTERMEDIATE GALLERY

MAIN BUILDING

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE ROAD

SITE OF PROPOSED SCIENCE BUILDINGS

SCIENCE GALLERIES

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

CROMWELL ROAD

Proposed Extension of Subway  
Subway Station

Subway to Railway Station

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM

To Piccadilly & City

GLoucester R<sup>d</sup> STATION

Met & Dist Railway (Inner Circle)

HARRINGTON ROAD

ON SLOW PLACE

SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION

## DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE AND BUILDINGS.

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THE subject of a suitable site for the buildings of the Institute received early and careful consideration. The Organising Committee were fully alive to the importance of establishing the Institute in as central a position in the Metropolis as practicable, but the results of inquiries showed that there was no possibility of acquiring an adequate area of ground, either in the East Central or the West Central District, for any sum of money falling within the limits of funds likely to be received by a very general and liberal public subscription. Several sites were proffered, but in no case was the price asked much less than a quarter of a million sterling, and in no instance did the site provide an area at all approaching that required for the purposes of the Institute.

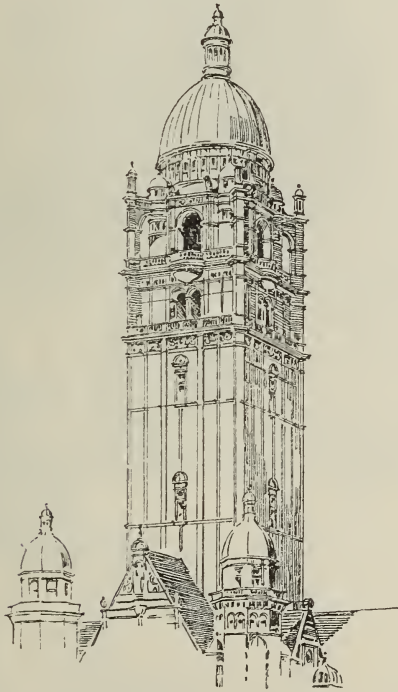
The Organising Committee, being therefore forced to abandon the hope of obtaining a central site, directed their attention to the property at South Kensington belonging to the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and a representation was submitted by the Committee to the Prince of Wales, to the effect that the Imperial Institute might reasonably advance a claim for the grant of a site of sufficient magnitude for its purposes, from the land purchased with the surplus proceeds of the first International Exhibition, which were intrusted to the Royal Commissioners of that Exhibition for application in the interests of Institutions and undertakings designed for the promotion of Science and Art. An offer was thereupon made by the Royal Commissioners of an extensive site, at a nominal rent, for the purposes of the Imperial Institute, provided that the Organising Committee would agree to the fulfilment of certain preliminary conditions; and this proposal was gladly accepted. The site cannot fail to be tolerably familiar to those who visited the series of displays commencing with the International Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, and ending with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886. The main entrance to



those exhibitions in Exhibition Road, and the subsidiary entrance, together with the long connecting court devoted to India, which reached to Queen's Gate, are now supplanted by a broad avenue known as the "Imperial Institute Road," the side-walks of which, each fifteen feet wide, will eventually be lined with trees of a like character to those on the Thames Embankment. The actual length of the building-frontage is a little over seven hundred and fifty feet, and the galleries are carried northwards to the Royal Albert Hall, the rear boundary being coincident with the southern parapet of the illuminated fountains which were overlooked by the late Prince Consort's statue. To the original donation of land have since been added the arcades which formerly enclosed the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, so far as they extend to the northern boundary. The new buildings of the Royal College of Music which abut upon the line of the north gallery of the Institute face the "Prince Consort Road," which is parallel with the Imperial Institute Road. Altogether the ground area of the Imperial Institute buildings and courts occupies nearly nine acres.

As soon as the site had been formally leased by the Royal Commissioners of 1851 to the Organising Committee (as the temporary Governing Body of the Imperial Institute), an outline of the general requirements, as regards buildings, was prepared and published, and several architects of high repute (Sir A. Blomfield, A.R.A., Mr. T. G. Jackson, Messrs. Webb and Ingress Bell, Mr. Rowand Anderson, Messrs. Deane and Son, and Mr. Thomas E. Collcutt) were selected to submit their plans to judges appointed by the Committee from their number (the late Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Herschell, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir Frederick Abel, and Mr. Waterhouse, then President of the Royal Institute of British Architects). The designs sent in were all of a very high order in regard to architectural beauty and structural details; in several instances, however, their execution would have involved an outlay greatly exceeding the resources likely to be available, and the judges eventually decided to accept the designs prepared by Mr. Thomas E. Collcutt, being of opinion that these, if thoroughly carried out, would provide a monumental structure worthy to commemorate the occasion of

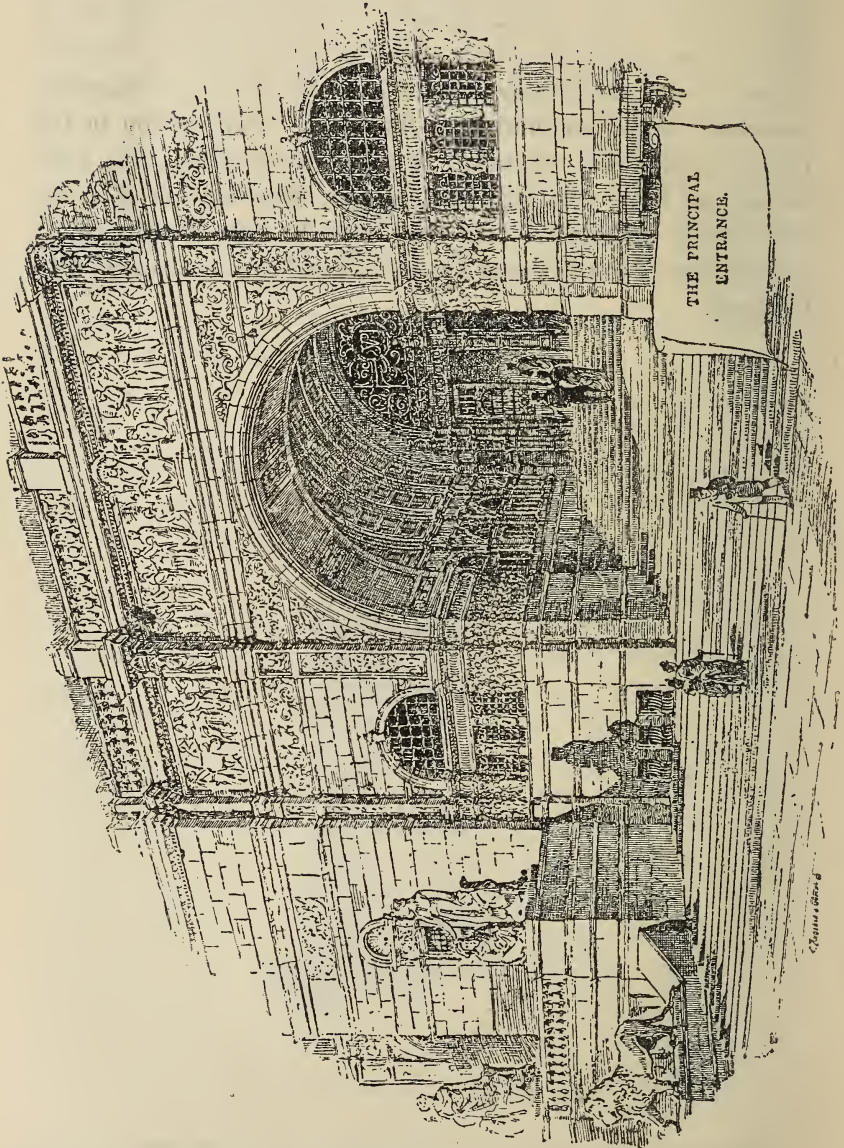
the Institute's foundation, as well as adequate accommodation for the various functions to be fulfilled by the building, and at a cost falling within the warranted limits of expenditure. The high honour paid to Mr. Collcutt at the Paris Exhibition in 1889, as an exhibitor of his plans of the Imperial Institute, afforded very satisfactory confirmation of the good judgment exercised by the Committee of Selection. The erection of the main building was submitted to select competition, and, from among six firms who tendered, Messrs. Mowlem and Co., the well-known contractors, who had already been employed as constructors of the Imperial Institute Road, were entrusted with the work.



THE CENTRAL OR "QUEEN'S" TOWER.

The prevailing style of the building is a free rendering of the Renaissance, and as the amplitude of mouldings and the abundance of arabesque carvings show a decided relationship to Early Italian Renaissance, it may be said that the Imperial Institute

affords a characteristic example of the gradual movement towards the Renaissance, as practised in this country during the last two decades.



The crowning attraction of the foreground is the great portal, surmounted—although set back from it—by the large square tower, capped by a dome-shaped cupola. The altitude of this



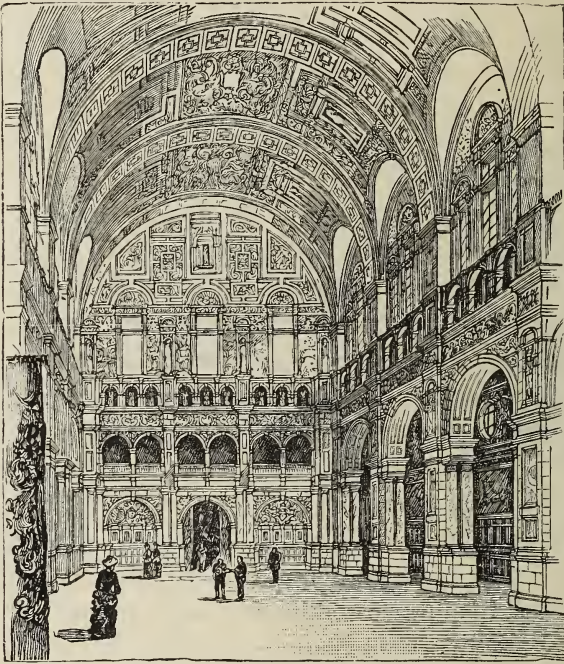
tower is nearly three hundred feet, the two flanking towers being one hundred and seventy-six feet high. Their solidity is insured by walls nine feet thick, composed of hard bricks set in cement. Within these towers are contained tank-spaces and storerooms, and the upper chamber of the central beacon contains a complete peal of bells, ten in number, and designated, by permission of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, as the "Alexandra" peal. The tenor is two tons in weight, and bears the following inscription: "Victoria R.I. 1837-1887"; the other bells are named after the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the five children of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the total weight of the ten bells being over eight tons. As placed, the peal is the highest in the country, as the bells swing in a chamber 200 feet above the level of the ground-floor of the main building. The gift was a personal one to the Prince of Wales by Mrs. E. M. Millar, of Melbourne, and the names of the various bells were approved by Her Majesty and His Royal Highness. The only condition specified by the donor was that the bells should be rung on the birthday and accession-day of the Sovereign and the birthdays of the Prince and Princess of Wales. They are to be fully completed and first rung on the occasion of the inauguration of the Institute by the Queen. The bells were cast and supplied by the well-known firm of J. Taylor and Co., of Loughborough.

Portland stone, quarried from the Whit-bed, is used in facing the front walls; this particular bed supplies a stone which combines the qualities essential for withstanding the deteriorating effects of the London atmosphere. The use of red brick enters sparingly into this portion of the work, but being confined to the recesses, it is of service in sensibly adding to the desired variations in light and shade.

The principal entrance is seventeen feet wide by twenty-three feet and a half high, and constructed altogether of Portland stone. The frieze over the arch is intended to be covered with symbolic modellings, with a central seated figure representing Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The internal screens (shown on page 13) are of richly-embellished Hopton Wood stone. This and Portland stone are associated in the vaulting. It should be

said of the former that, possessing many of the characteristics of marble, it is capable of fine polish, which brings out all its delicate markings. Their pleasing effect is increased by the interposition, here and there, of Derbyshire fossil panels, extracted from the same quarries.

The Great Hall (its site is now occupied by a temporary structure of the same area) will undoubtedly, when built, be the gem of the whole fabric; it will exhibit a diversified use of various marbles and of Indian teak panelling,



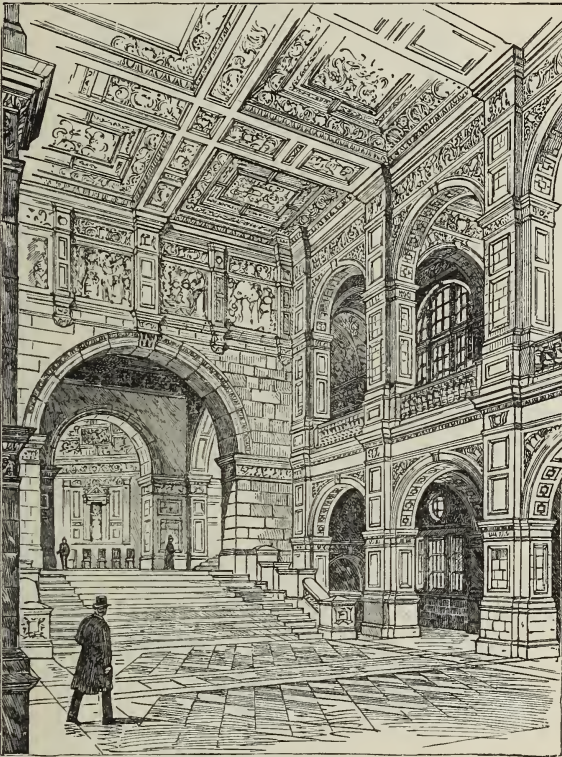
THE GREAT HALL AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

fourteen feet high on the sides, with a richly-coffered and vaulted ceiling. Its dimensions are to be one hundred and twenty-eight feet long, by sixty feet wide; the side-aisles will be each twelve feet wide. A musicians' gallery will be provided at the southern end, and it is contemplated to raise a platform at the northern end, with all needful retiring-room accommodation.

A beautiful stairway, forming the continuation of the Vestibule



is twenty-one feet wide, and supported by marble pilasters, arches, and other devices. From the vestibule-landing, the stairs return to the first floor by the corridors shown in the sketch. The ground-floor, on the road level, is reached from the Vestibule by flanking stairs under the main stairway. In the choice of the ornamental marbles, British (including Irish) and Colonial have prior claims ; their great expense, when com-



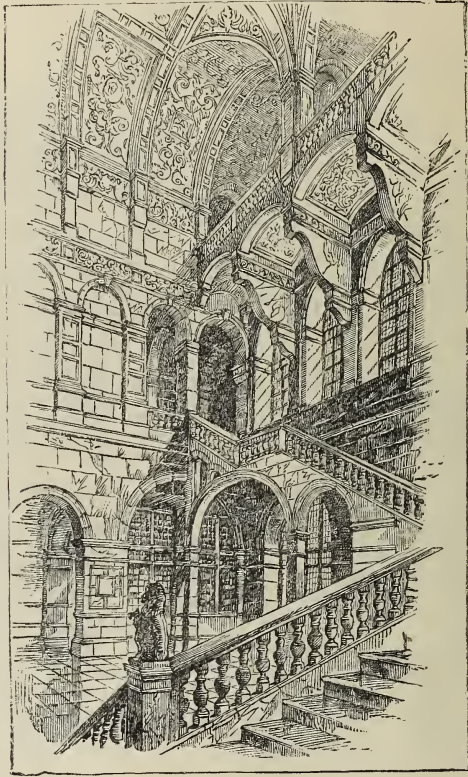
THE VESTIBULE LOOKING TOWARDS THE GREAT HALL, AS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED.\*

pared with Belgian and Italian marbles, compelled, however, a limited indulgence in their employment. The ceiling is of arabesque plaster, suitably coloured.

The principal Library at the east end of the main building and the Conference Hall at the west end have to be deferred until funds for their construction have been obtained.

\* The style of decoration has been varied from the original design. Marble columns have taken the place of the square pillars, and oak girders support the roof.

Scarcely, if at all, inferior to the grand stairway just described is that by which access is gained, on the east side of the inner main entrance, from the principal corridor and main floor to the corridors and rooms on the first and second floors. The steps are of Hopton Wood stone, with marble balusters and rails. The ceiling is profusely decorated with arabesque plaster,

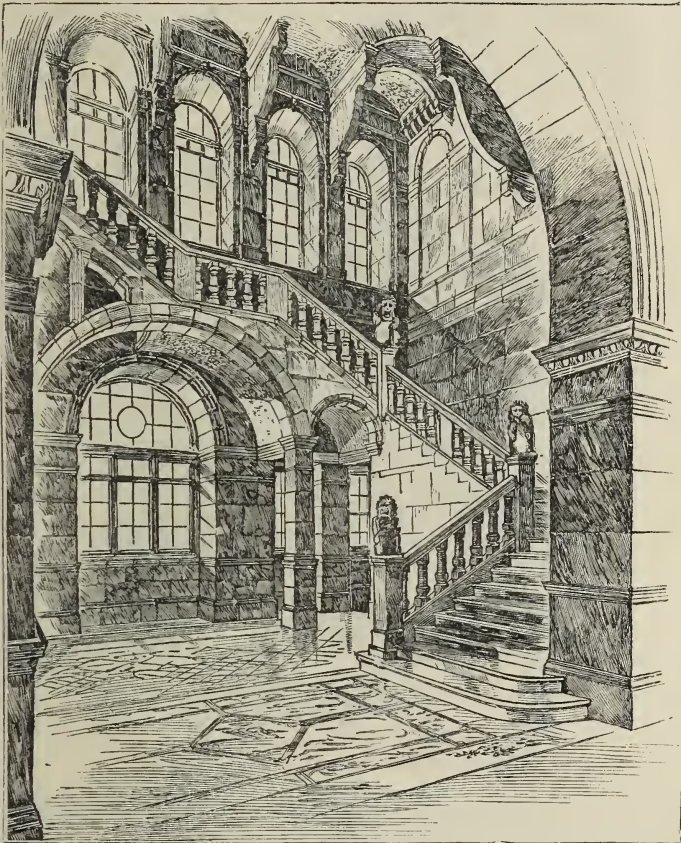


UPPER PART OF PRINCIPAL STAIRWAY TO FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.

and has a prominent cone, forming arches to that portion leading on to the second floor. The stained-glass windows display the arms of the United Kingdom and of the different Colonies, and emblems of the Indian Empire. The mode in which the steps are upheld is worthy of notice; they are carried on marble cantilevers, and the soffits of the arches, being covered in mosaic and other ornamental material, lend themselves to colour decoration.



It is possible that a section of the interior which will command as much attention as any other is the polished stone corridor running along the entire length of the principal floor. The vaulted ceiling, elaborately panelled in arabesque work, rises twenty feet from the mosaic floor, and the passage, twelve

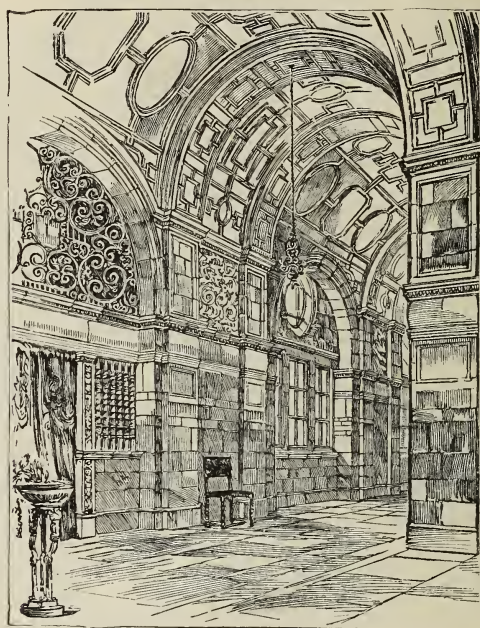


LOWER PART OF PRINCIPAL STAIRWAY TO FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.

feet wide, is adequately lighted by the range of windows to the front. The arched grille, to be seen at the left of the picture is of wrought iron, the balusters below being of bronze. The doorway conducts to the post and telegraph offices, and the telephone room.

This corridor would be an excellent situation for representative

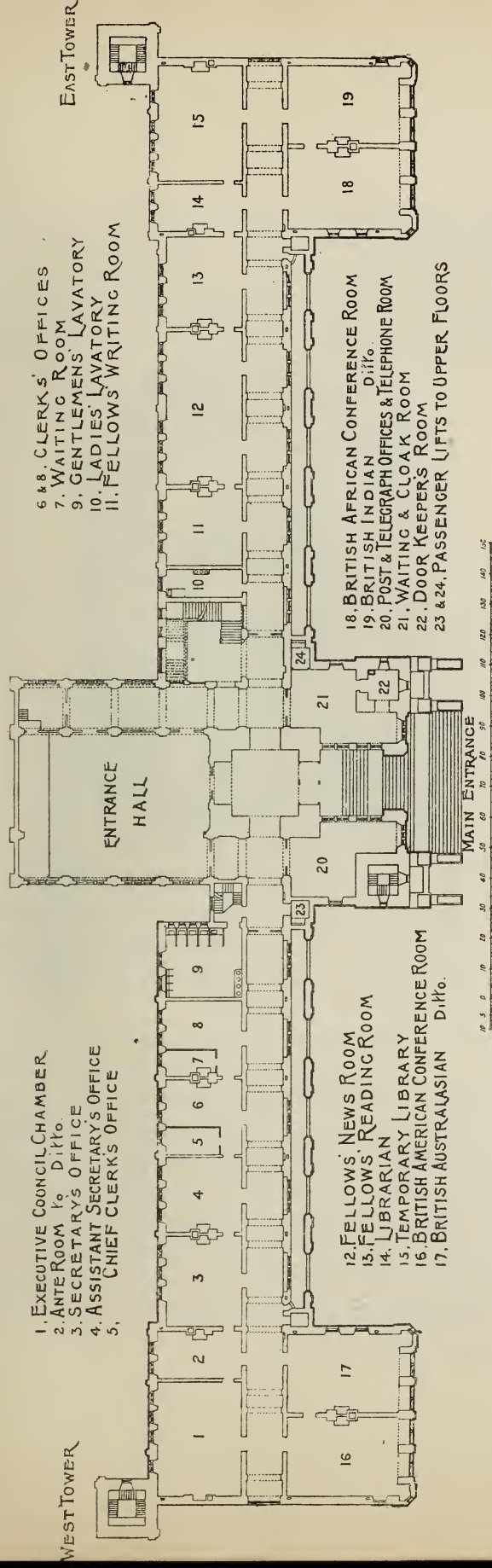
statuary. It is from it (on the west side) that the administrative and (on the east side) Fellows' departments of the Institute are reached. They comprise Council Room and Secretarial Offices, four Conference Halls, dedicated to the use of groups of Colonies, Reading and Writing Rooms, a News Room, and a Reference Library. The first floor is in part intended for the accommodation of organisations and societies which may eventually desire to be associated with the Institute, and comprises rooms also adapted for small special exhibitions. A consider-



THE PRINCIPAL CORRIDOR (WEST SIDE).

able portion of its space is devoted to the Fellows' dining and refreshment department, the kitchens of which are placed on the top floor, as also are the smoking and billiard rooms. The Billiard Room is fitted with full-sized tables by Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, and Messrs. Thurston and Co. respectively. Rooms in the west corridor are allotted to the Northbrook Society, the Anglo-Russian Literary Society (which are affiliated to the Institute), the Map Room, the Conference Room for the Eastern Crown Colonies, the Conference Room for the Western Crown Colonies. The last two named are

# IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

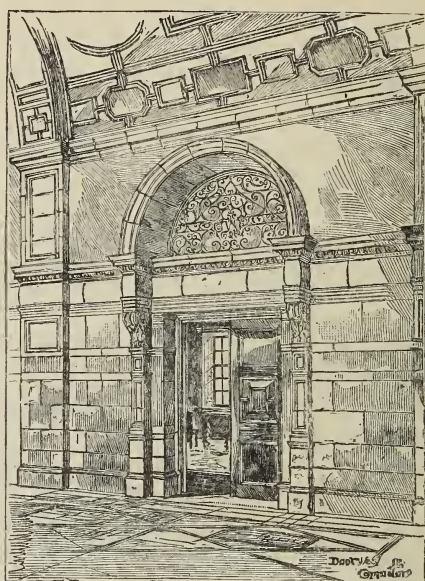


SCALE

PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL FLOOR



charmingly furnished in carved oak, the walls being decorated with handsome printed velvets of appropriate design. The furniture is especially manufactured, and supplied by Messrs. R. Bowman and Co., of the Fulham Road, London. On the second or top floor will be found the public dining and



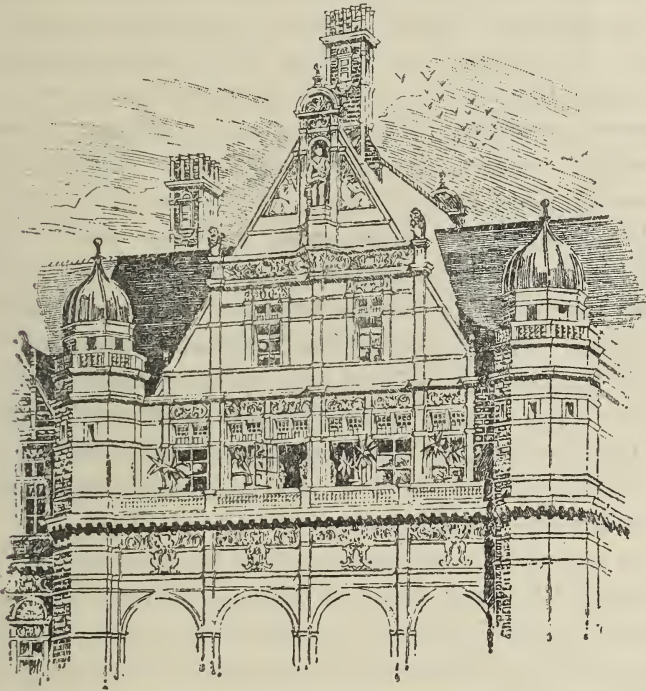
DOORWAY IN CORRIDOR OF THE PRINCIPAL FLOOR.

refreshment saloon, sample examination rooms, laboratories, and kindred apartments. The ground-floor, entered from the level of the roadway, provides ample space for stores and for classified commercial samples in bulk.

No one who is interested in artistic decoration and furnishing should omit to inspect the British American (Canadian) and the British Australasian Conference Rooms at the west end of the principal corridor. The beautiful oak panelling is a splendid specimen of English village industry, the whole of the wood having been prepared and carved in a rural parish of the county of Essex. The British Indian and the British African Conference Rooms are at the east end of the principal corridor, near the Fellows' apartments and temporary Library; they are also sumptuous chambers, the British African Room being a masterpiece of decorative art.



The Executive Council Chamber walls have been decorated most effectively by Mr. Thomas Wardle, art printer and dyer, of Leek, Staffordshire. The material used is a coarse flax cloth upon which is printed a Spanish tapestry design, with a characteristic border in colours. The hangings are so arranged as to fall in folds, and the effect is very pleasing. The border reaches down to the top of the dado mould, thus covering the whole of



UPPER PART OF EAST AND WEST WINGS.

the walls. The Fellows' Dining and Refreshment Room Friezes have been printed in olive-green velveteen. The pattern is the "Haddon Hall" design, which was copied, by special permission of the Duke of Rutland, from the green and crimson Genoese silk velvet curtains on the state bed in Haddon Hall. It harmonises well with the oak panelling in the room. The wall hangings in the Eastern and Western Crown Colonies Conference Rooms, in the West Corridor of the First Floor, were also supplied by Mr. Wardle.

There are numerous Retiring Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen interspersed throughout the building and grounds.

The gabled projections of the façade are fairly uniform in style, but the increased size of those of the eastern and western wings, by reason of their bolder outline, gave larger scope for vigorous ornamentation. They are, of course, entirely in Portland stone.

The whole structure, with the exception of the fittings, consists of fire-proof materials, and care has been taken to secure every fire-proof appliance ; the building is illuminated throughout by the electric light, and is heated in the winter season on the most approved principles. The quadrangles at the rear, formed by the oblong arcades, the central and north galleries, and the temporary Great Hall, indicate the position of the ornamental gardens, band-stands, promenades, fountains, outdoor refreshment kiosks, as well as possible areas for the future location of special exhibitions, or for the extension of accommodation for collections. The east end of the North-west Quadrangle, which adjoins the East Indian Court, is occupied by the Indian Pavilion, where a large number of very interesting objects are displayed, and facilities provided for partaking of Indian teas and coffee. This pavilion will adapt itself (for some months in the year) as a very attractive winter garden.

The frontage of the main building is connected by 112-feet colonnades\* on either side, from the façades of the east and west galleries to which reference has been made, so that the buildings may present a continuous line along almost the entire north side of the road. Its south side will in time be occupied by public buildings, the Government having acquired the plot of land facing the frontage of the Institute. It is also in contemplation to join the convenient subway of the Metropolitan District Railway with the eastern arcade and colonnade.

The total outlay upon the buildings and their appurtenances as they now exist, or are in course of completion, stands at £280,000. An addition of £80,000 to the Building Fund will be

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\* *The Eastern Colonnade, connecting the Main Building with the Indian Section, has been erected at the expense of Mr. M. M. Bhownagree, C.I.E., as a memorial of his sister, Miss Awabai Merwanjee Bhownagree.*

required before the Great Hall, the Library, and Conference Hall can be constructed ; when entirely finished, the expenditure on the Building will be represented by about £360,000.

The arrangements made by the Executive Council will provide for the exclusive use of the buildings, galleries, and commercial collections, by Fellows and business people, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. every week-day (excepting the recognised holidays, and Good Friday and Christmas Day) throughout the year. On four days in each week, during the summer and autumn months, the general public will be admitted to the galleries and grounds, from 3.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m., to enable all classes to take advantage of the information and entertainment that the Building and its collections and resources afford. The admission fees will be varied for different days, and be at such nominal rates as will reasonably provide for the necessary expenses involved. On Wednesdays and Fridays only Fellows and their friends (introduced with passes, of which books can be purchased by Fellows) will be admitted after 4 p.m. Instrumental music will be performed daily, in the afternoon and evening, by the best military bands.

The Regulations for, and description of the privileges of, Fellows will be found at page 51.



[illegible]

PROPOSED CONNECTION WITH  
DISTRICT RAILWAY - C&N SURVEY

⊕ RADIATORS  
⊙ HYDRANTS  
✱ LADIES' RETIRING ROOM ON UPPER FLOOR. CENTRAL GALLERY EAST  
+ GENTLEMEN'S " AND COMMUNICATION WITH SMOKING BALCONY WEST

⊕ RADIATORS  
⊙ HYDRANTS  
✱ LADIES' RETIRING ROOM ON UPPER FLOOR. CENTRAL GALLERY EAST  
† GENTLEMEN'S - AND COMMUNICATION WITH SMOKING BALCONY WEST



## THE OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

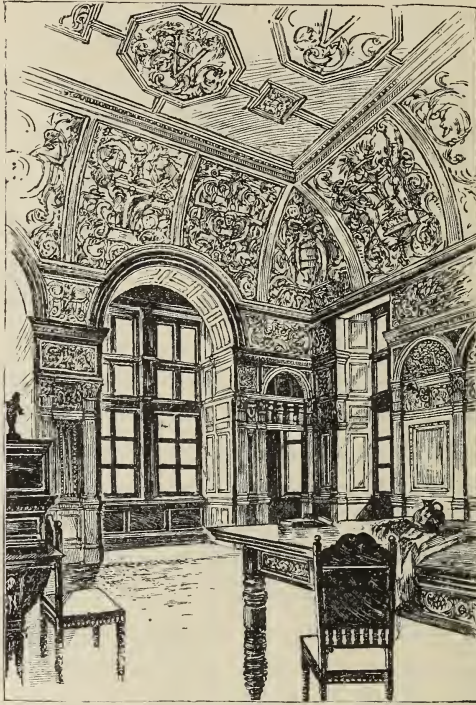
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THE organisation of the Institute has for its guiding principles the broad plan laid down by the Organising Committee in December 1886. The contents of the galleries will constitute a living representation of the resources of the Empire, and of the condition of its Industries and Commerce. Occasional special exhibitions of Colonial and Indian produce and of particular industries will be arranged. At one time a particular Colony or portion of the Empire may desire to show its general progress ; at another time a representation of the existing condition in the Empire of one or more particular industries may be desirable. Whilst the permanent collections will illustrate the natural and industrial products of the United Kingdom, of the several Colonies, and of India, the occasional exhibitions will, it is hoped, stimulate and enlist the sympathies of Colonial, Indian, and British producers, and promote active co-operation with the industrial section of the Empire.

The collections are being so arranged and described as to afford full scientific, practical, and commercial information relating to the sources, nature, facilities of supply, and applications of well-known natural products, and of those whose industrial or commercial value still needs development, and every effort will be made continuously to maintain them so that they shall always thoroughly illustrate existing knowledge and conditions with regard to our Imperial resources.

The Institute, through the agency of these collections, of its Libraries, Offices of Reference, Reading Rooms, and facilities for Conferences, will be a central source of information upon all matters relating to the natural and industrial resources, the trades and handicrafts, and the commerce of every part of the Empire ; it will afford facilities to all classes for acquiring practical knowledge regarding known and new materials, and information relating to inventions made and industrial achievements accomplished at home, in the Colonies, and in foreign

countries. The manufacturer, the merchant, and the tradesman will be able to obtain through its agency samples of new Colonial and Indian products, with particulars regarding their



ONE OF THE FOUR CONFERENCE ROOMS ALLOTTED TO BRITISH INDIA, BRITISH AMERICA, BRITISH AUSTRALASIA, AND BRITISH AFRICA.

occurrence and history, and the Institute will, by means of Loan-Collections and Libraries, by the organisation of Lectures and Conferences at the Institute and at provincial centres, and by co-operating with local commercial and trade museums, maintain an intimate union between itself and the chief seats of commerce and industry throughout the United Kingdom.

X The charter, by which the Organising Committee was made the temporary governing body, sets out in considerable detail the purposes and objects of the Institute, as follows :—

I. The formation and exhibition of collections representing the important raw materials and manufactured products of the Empire and of other countries, so maintained as to illustrate the development of agricultural, commercial, and industrial progress in the Empire, and the comparative advances made in other countries.

2. The establishment or promotion of commercial museums, sample-rooms, and intelligence offices, in London and other parts of the Empire.

3. The collection and dissemination of such information relating to trades and industries, to emigration, and to the other purposes of the charter as may be of use to the subjects of the Empire.

4. The advancement of trades and handicrafts by exhibitions of special branches of industry and commerce, and of the work of artisans and of apprentices.

5. The promotion of technical and commercial education, and of the industrial arts and sciences.

6. The furtherance of systematic colonisation.

7. The promotion of conferences and lectures in connection with the general work of the Institute, and the facilitating of commercial and friendly intercourse among the inhabitants of the different parts of the British Empire.

8. The doing anything incidental or conducive to carrying into effect all or any of the foregoing purposes.

The hearty co-operation and important material support which the great Colonies have already given, and have pledged themselves to in the future, afford conclusive evidence of their earnest desire to be in all respects thoroughly represented in the Mother Country, and to take their places side by side with the representatives of commerce and industries in the United Kingdom as fellow-labourers in the advancement of the prosperity of the Empire. In furtherance of this important end, a notable feature of the building will be the attractions and conveniences presented by it as a place of resort, a club, and a *rendezvous* for Colonists visiting England, and, it is also anticipated, for members of the important Societies which represent the Colonies and the Asiatic possessions in this country. A commencement has been made in this direction by the affiliation to the Institute of the Northbrook Society, which now has its home in the building. The Institute will afford ample facilities for reference to literature concerning the Colonies and India, for conferences on matters of common interest and value to the Colonists and those at home, for the interchange of information between the British manufacturer and those in the Colonies who are directly interested in meeting his requirements, and, generally, for the cultivation of intimate relations and good fellowship between ourselves and our brethren from all parts of the Empire. It will, however, not simply operate actively under its own roof in promoting the cultivation of a better knowledge of the geography, natural history, and resources of our Colonies, and

for the advancement of the interests of the Colonists in this country ; for it is contemplated that representative collections of the natural products of the Colonies and India, carefully identified with the more elaborate collections in the Institute itself, shall be distributed to provincial centres, and that the provinces shall be kept thoroughly conversant with the current information from the Colonies and India, bearing upon the interests of the commercial man, the manufacturer, and the intending emigrant.

The Colonies and the Indian Empire cannot fail to be greatly benefited by being thoroughly represented in a well-selected and carefully-organised assemblage of illustrations of the sources of prosperity which constitute the sinews of their commerce, the continuous exploration and cultivation of which are vital to the maintenance of the influence of each section of the Empire upon industrial and social progress. Neither can the denizens of all parts of the Empire fail to reap substantial advantages by pursuing a friendly rivalry with each other in demonstrating the advances made from time to time in the development of the resources of the respective countries in which their lot is cast.

Without taking any direct part in the duty of education, it is contemplated that the Imperial Institute will, in due course, actively assist in the thorough organisation of technical instruction at home and in the Colonies, and in its maintenance on a footing, at least of equality, with that provided in other countries. Efforts will be made to establish and maintain a system of intercommunication between technical and science schools, by the distribution of information relating to the progress of technical education abroad, the progressive development of industries, and the requirements of those who intend to pursue them ; by the provision of resources in the way of material for experimental work, of illustrations of new industrial achievements, and by the furtherance of any measure tending to promote industrial progress. The provision of facilities to teachers in elementary schools to improve their knowledge of science and their power of imparting information of an elementary character to the young, with the aid of simple practical demonstrations of scientific principles involved in the



proceedings of daily life, constitutes another direction in which it is hoped that the operations of the Institute may promote progress towards the establishment of that continuity between elementary and advanced education which is so well developed on the continent of Europe.

By the establishment of an educational Enquiry Branch of the Intelligence Department, which is already a prominent section of the Imperial Institute, the working of the colleges and schools of applied science; in all parts of the United Kingdom may be assisted, and information continuously collected from all countries relating to educational work may be systematically distributed. Measures will be adopted for enabling the Enquiry Department to furnish to students coming to Great Britain from the Colonies, Dependencies, and India the requisite information and advice to aid them in selecting their place of work and their temporary home, and in various other ways. The collections of natural products of the Colonies and India, maintained up to the day, by additions and renewals, at the central establishment of the Institute, will be of great value to students in the immediately adjacent educational Institutions, and will moreover be made subservient to the purposes of provincial industrial colleges by the distribution of thoroughly descriptive reference-catalogues, and of specimens. Supplies of natural products from the Colonies, India, or from other countries, which are either new or have been but imperfectly studied, will be maintained, so that material may be readily provided to the worker in science or the manufacturer, either for scientific investigation or for purposes of technical experiment and commercial utilisation.

The existence of those collections and of all information relating to them, as well as of a library of technology, inventions, commerce and applied geography, and a well-equipped map room, in immediate proximity to the Government Museums of Science and Inventions, Art, and Natural History, to the Normal School of Science, and to the Central Technical Institute, presents advantages so obvious as to have merited fair consideration by those who at the outset declined to recognise any reason in favour of the establishment of the Imperial Institute on its present site.

In the powerful public representations which have of late been made on the imperative necessity for a wider dissemination and thorough organisation of industrial education, the importance of a radical improvement in commercial education, as distinguished from what is comprehended under the head of technical training, has received prominent notice. It is within the scope of the Imperial Institute, as an organisation for the advancement of industry and commerce, to promote a systematic improvement and organisation of commercial education by measures analogous to those which it will bring to bear upon the advancement of industrial education.

Measures have already been carried out for organising and extending the facilities in the Metropolis for the study of Modern Oriental Languages, the nature of which is explained at page 25.

Of the special functions to be fulfilled by the Institute, none will be more important than those most immediately connected alike with the great commercial work of the City of London and with that of the provincial centres of commerce. The provision, in very central and readily accessible positions, of commercial museums or collections of natural or import products, and of export products of different nations, combined with comprehensive sample-rooms and facilities for the business of inspection or of commercial, chemical or physical examination, is a work in which the Institute may lend most important aid. The system of correspondence with all parts of the Empire which it will organise and maintain will enable it to form a central dépôt of natural products from which local commercial museums can be supplied with complete, thoroughly classified economic collections, and with representative samples of all that, from time to time, is new in the way of natural products from the Colonies and Dependencies, from India, and from other countries. In combination with this organisation, the distribution, to commercial centres, of information acquired by a central department of commercial geography will constitute an important feature in the work of the Institute, bearing immediately upon the interests of the merchant at home, in the Colonies, and in India.

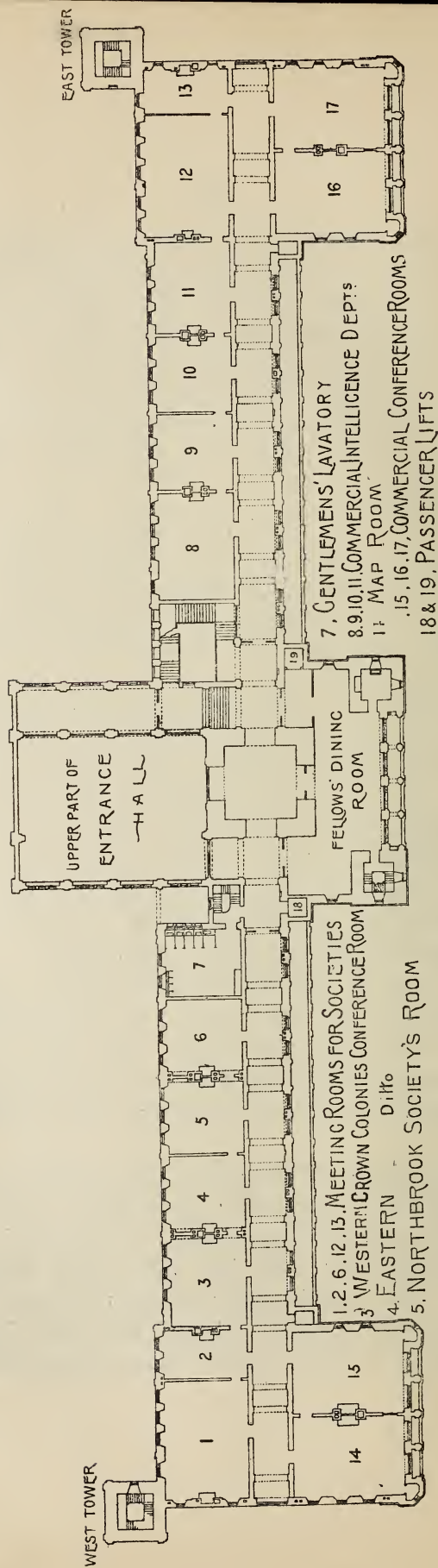
The gradual establishment in this way, through the agency of the Institute in different parts of the Empire, of specially commercial institutions, of which enquiry offices, museums, and sample-rooms with their accessories, form leading features, will supply a want long since provided for by some of the nations with whom we compete commercially, and our great commercial centres will doubtless speedily take steps to provide accommodation for such offshoots from the central collections of the Institute.

The well-tried machinery of the War Office Intelligence Department has served as a guide for the elaboration of a Commercial Intelligence Department. This Department, which has commenced its operations by establishing relations with the chief Colonies and India, will be in constant communication with the Enquiry Offices to be attached to the local commercial establishments and to other provincial representations of the work of the Institute, and will systematically distribute among them the commercial information and statistics continuously collected. It will be equally valuable to the Colonies and to India by bringing their requirements thoroughly to the knowledge of business men in the United Kingdom, and by maintaining that close touch and sympathy between the Colonists, amongst themselves, and with the people at home, which will tend to a true federation of all parts of the Empire.

The first outcome of the work of the Intelligence Department has already appeared in the form of a very comprehensive and thoroughly authoritative Year-Book. The several sections of this work are periodically submitted to the Governments of the Colonies concerned, and, in all instances, receive careful official revision.

The general details of the work of the Institute are directed by seven standing Committees, acting under the supervision and approval of the Executive Council. There are, in addition many sub-Committees, who deal with specific subjects and references. The Governing Body exercises its powers through the medium of the Executive Council and these Committees, respecting which full particulars are given at pages 64-68.

# IMPERIAL INSTITUTE



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR



## RULES AND REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO FELLOWS AND THE PRIVILEGES ATTACHING TO FELLOWSHIP.

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### ELECTION, SUBSCRIPTIONS, AND PRIVILEGES OF FELLOWS.

#### I.—AS TO PRIVILEGES OF FELLOWS.

Every Fellow elected in the manner provided by the Regulations approved under the Charter of Incorporation shall during the continuance of his Fellowship be entitled to attach to his name the distinctive designation "F. I. Inst."

Every Fellow, upon his election, shall receive a diploma, or other emblem of his Fellowship.

Fellows shall be entitled to the Annual Report of the Institute, and to Publications issued from time to time by the Institute, subject to such arrangements as may be made by the Executive Council as to the delivery or transmission of the same.

Fellows shall have access to the Commercial and Industrial Collections on two days in the week when they are *not* open to the public, and shall on any one of those days have the privilege of introducing two visitors to the Collections.

A special Refreshment Department, including Smoking Room, will be provided for the use of Fellows, to which they will be entitled, on any day, to introduce two visitors.

The accommodation provided for the use of Fellows will include a Post Office and *Poste Restante*, Telegraph-, Telephone-, and Messenger Departments, Cloak Room and Parcels Office, and Private Lavatory.

Fellows will have the free use of the Library, the News Room and Reference Department connected therewith, the Map Room, Reading Rooms, Writing Room and Conference Rooms, and shall be entitled to introduce one visitor on any day to those rooms. The Conference Rooms will include special

Rooms for the use of Fellows and visitors from the Australasian, the North American and the African Colonies, from India, and from the Crown Colonies. Facilities will be afforded to Fellows, at moderate charges, for holding business Conferences at the Institute, involving the exclusive occupation of a room for specified periods, with or without clerical assistance.

Fellows will be entitled to admission to special conferences, addresses, discussions, or lectures, under regulations to be determined upon by the Council, and will have the privilege of introducing visitors, in conformity with those regulations.

The Commercial Intelligence or Information Department will be open to Fellows between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays inclusive; and between 10 a.m. and noon on Saturdays.

Facilities will be afforded to Fellows to inspect or to specially examine, or to be supplied with, samples of materials and products included in the collections, under regulations and Conditions to be determined by the Council, and, if necessary, upon payment of such fees as will compensate the Institute for any loss or special outlay connected with such inspection, for which special localities and appliances will be provided.

## II.—AS TO PROPOSAL AND ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

### *(Abstract of Regulations.)*

A Candidate for admission as an Ordinary Fellow must be proposed and seconded by two Fellows from personal knowledge; such proposal, which shall specify the rank, profession or occupation, and place of abode of the Candidate, must, in addition, be signed by two Fellows at least.

The certificate of proposal thus filled up, as soon as it has been delivered to the Secretary, shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in one or other of the public rooms of the Institute for at least one week previous to the date of election.

Candidates proposed as Fellows shall, from time to time, be submitted for election at a meeting of the Executive Council, in accordance with the prescribed Regulations.

### III.—AS TO SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE PAID BY FELLOWS.

#### *(Abstract of Regulations.)*

The annual subscription to the Institute shall, subject to the provisions contained in the regulations next following, be *Two Pounds*. From and after such date as may be appointed by the Executive Council, an Entrance Fee may be imposed.

Any Fellow who intends to be absent from the United Kingdom during the whole time for which the Annual Subscription is payable, shall, on his giving due notice in writing to the Secretary of such intention, pay an Annual Subscription of *One Pound* only, during the continuance of such absence. If such Fellow returns to the United Kingdom, he may, on communicating the fact in writing to the Secretary, and on paying such sum as may be required to make up his subscription for the current year to the full amount of *Two Pounds*, be re-admitted to all the privileges of the Institute.

Any Fellow who, at the time of his election, is resident out of the United Kingdom, shall pay an Annual Subscription of *One Pound* only, during the continuance of such residence. If such Fellow comes to the United Kingdom, he may, on communicating the fact in writing to the Secretary, avail himself, for a period not exceeding three months from the date of his arrival, of all the privileges of the Institute. If he resides within the United Kingdom beyond that period he will be required to make up his subscription for the current year to the full amount of *Two Pounds*.

A newly-elected Fellow shall not be entitled to exercise any of the privileges of a Fellow until he has paid his first year's subscription, or entrance fee and first year's subscription, as the case may be, or has compounded as hereinafter provided.

All subscriptions, after the subscription due at election, shall be payable on the 1st January in each year.

When a Candidate becomes a Fellow late in the year the Executive Council may remit the whole or such part as they may think just of his subscription for the current year.

Any Fellow may compound for his subscription and become a life Fellow, either at his entrance by the payment of *Twenty Pounds*, or, after the payment of five or more annual subscriptions, by the payment of *Fifteen Pounds*.

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NOTE.—*In conformity with Clause 67 of the Constitution approved by Royal Warrant, the Executive Council may, from time to time, repeal, alter or add to these Rules respecting the Election, Subscriptions and Privileges of Fellows.*

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*The Executive Council at its meeting on the 15th of July, 1892, and under the powers of the Constitution, adopted the following Regulations, in addition to the above :—*

The Wives of Fellows shall be admitted to all the privileges of Fellowship of the Imperial Institute on election and payment of an Annual Subscription of One Pound.

The Executive Council reserves the right to restrict the admittance of Fellows to particular apartments on a fixed number of days during the year, of the number of which notice will shortly be given.

*The Executive Council at its meeting on the 24th January, 1893, under the same powers, further adopted the following Resolution :—*

Any Fellow who at the time of his election is resident out of the United Kingdom may, with the stipulation given below, compound for his subscription and become a Life-Fellow by payment at his entrance of *Ten Pounds*. If such Fellow comes to the United Kingdom he may, after communicating the fact in writing to the Secretary, avail himself, for a period not exceeding three months from the date of his arrival, of all the privileges of the Institute; but should he reside within the United Kingdom beyond that period, he cannot continue to enjoy the



privileges of a Home Member unless he pay a subscription of *One Pound* for the current year, and for any succeeding year during which he may remain in the United Kingdom.

A detachable Form of Application for Fellowship will be found on page 59.

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE BUILDINGS, GALLERIES, AND GROUNDS BY FELLOWS DURING THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN SEASON, ON AND FROM THURSDAY, MAY 18TH, 1893.

*The Executive Council have adopted the following Regulations, which are subject to amendment and alteration from time to time as may be expedient:—*

PRIVILEGES EXCLUSIVELY RESERVED TO FELLOWS.

On and after Thursday, May 18th, 1893, the undermentioned Apartments and Portions of the Building will be open to Fellows, and to Friends personally introduced by them in accordance with the Regulations now in force, every week-day from 10 a.m. to 11.30 p.m., and on Sundays from 3 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. :—

The Library,	}	One Friend on any day.
The News Room,		
The Writing Room,		
The Reading Room,		
The Map Room.		
The Fellows' Luncheon and Dining Room,	}	Two Friends on any day.
The Fellows' Smoking Room, and		
The Fellows' Billiard Room.		

From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays (Public

Holidays excepted), the following portions of the Building will be open for the inspection and use of Fellows and Friends :—

The Collections, The Indian Pavilion, The Commercial Intelligence Department, and The Sample Stores.	}	Two Friends on any day.
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The Gardens will be exclusively reserved for the use of Fellows and their Friends on Wednesdays and Fridays.

After 3 p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays the above portions of the buildings and the gardens will be exclusively reserved for the use of Fellows, and of Friends introduced by them, with Tickets which must bear a Fellow's signature. These tickets will be procurable by Fellows only at the Ticket Office of the Institute, on payment of One Guinea for each book of fifteen Tickets. Money will not be taken at any of the entrances on Wednesdays and Fridays. Fellows must show their Fellowship Cards or Passes on every occasion at the gates and doors specially reserved for them. The Galleries and Grounds will be cleared at 11 p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The Main Entrance will be at all times reserved for Fellows and Friends accompanying them.

Fellows must enter the names of Friends (not exceeding two) introduced by them into the Fellows' Luncheon and Dining Room, in the Book kept by the Doorkeeper for that purpose. [This restriction does not apply to the Public Dining Room.] Applications for reserved tables should be addressed to the Dining Room Superintendent early in the day.

Entertainments of Vocal and Instrumental Music will occasionally be given in the Great Hall and the Indian Pavilion.

Military and other Bands will play in the Kiosk of the West Garden from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m., and 8.30 to 10.30 p.m.

Retiring Rooms are reserved for Fellows on the Principal Floor: For Gentlemen, opposite the "Lift," and for Ladies between the entrance to the West Corridor of the Principal Floor and the Fellows' Writing Room.

Smoking will be permitted only in the Fellows' Smoking Room, the Billiard Room, and the Gardens.

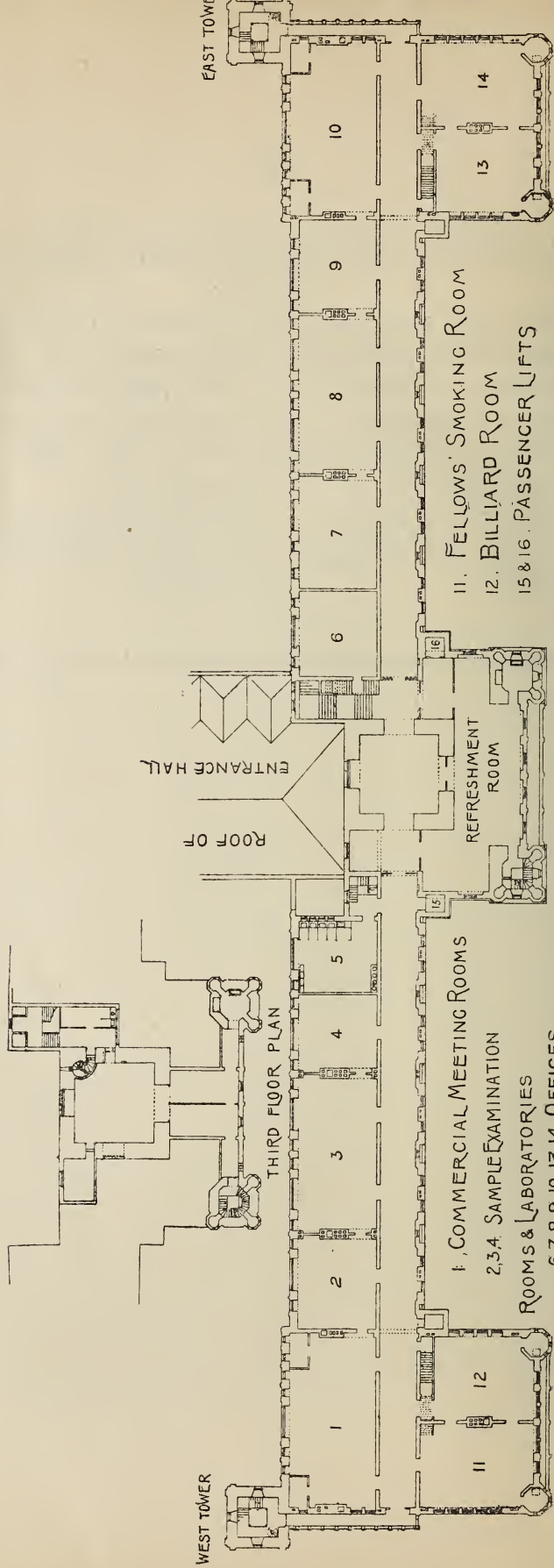
# ARRANGEMENTS FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE OTHER THAN FELLOWS.

Fellows may introduce Representatives of Commerce and Industries, for business purposes only, during the same hours as are available for Fellows (10 a.m. to 3 p.m.), to the following portions of the Building, on signing their names and description in the books kept for that purpose in the Enquiry Office.

The Public News Room,	The Map Room,
The Collections of Products,	The Sample Stores, and
The Commercial Intelligence Department,	The Public Luncheon and Din- ing Room.

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- South Kensington (for Exhibition Road and east end of the Imperial Institute).
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ALSO AGENTS TO THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT.

# PEARS

SOAP

MAKERS,

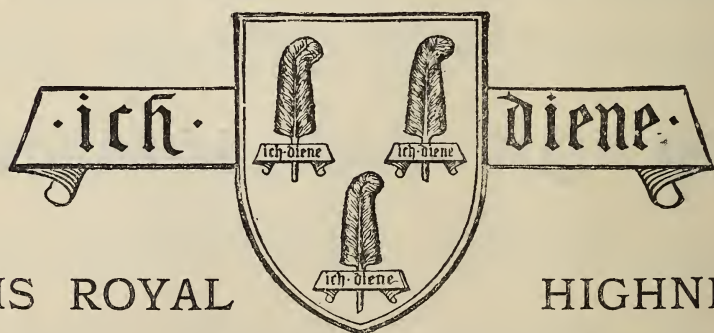


*By Special Appointment*

TO HER MAJESTY

# THE QUEEN

AND



HIS ROYAL

HIGHNESS

# THE PRINCE OF WALES.

